

## Democracy

**June 28, 2004:** Transfer of Sovereignty; Interim Iraqi Government established.  
**August 2004:** National Assembly elected.  
**Jan. 30, 2005:** First democratic election.  
**May 4, 2005:** Transitional National Assembly sworn-in.  
**October 2005:** Ratified constitution.  
**December 2005:** Elected a constitutionally-based 4-year government.  
**March 16:** Council of Representatives sworn-in.  
**June 8:** Full Iraqi cabinet established.

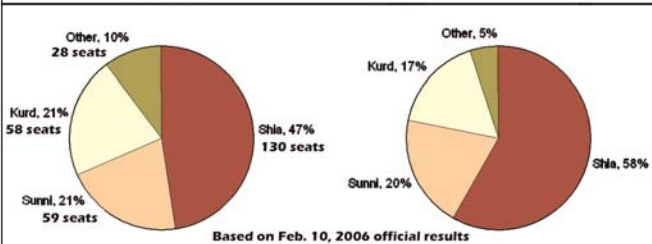
## Governance

- Iraq now has 18 Governorate Councils, 90 District Councils and 437 neighborhood councils.
- About 79 percent of voters approved the constitution in October 2005, about 77 percent of voters participated in the December 2005 election.

## Council Seat Distribution Breakdown

Percentage of Seats in the Council  
275 seats total

Iraqi Ethnic Breakdown



## International Participation

- More than 40 countries and international groups have embassies or missions in Iraq.
- Iraq will establish more than 30 diplomatic missions around the world.
- Iraq is assisted by the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, United Nations, Arab League, European Union and other nations/ organizations.

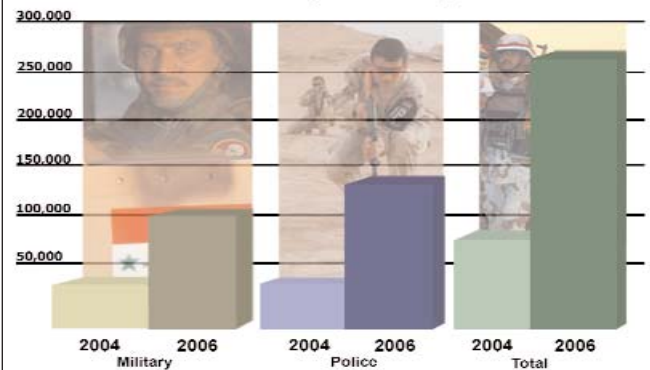
## Status of Women

- In June 2004, Iraqi women were not part of the political landscape in Iraq.
- In 2005 female Iraqi leaders secured 31 percent of the seats in the Iraqi National Assembly.
- About 25 percent of the constitution-drafting body were women.
- Women now serve on governorate, municipal, and neighborhood advisory councils throughout Iraq.
- 69 seats in 2006 Council of Representatives are women, which is the highest proportion in the Arab world.
- Four cabinet ministers are women (Environment, Housing and Construction, Human Rights, and State for Women's Affairs).

## Rule of Law

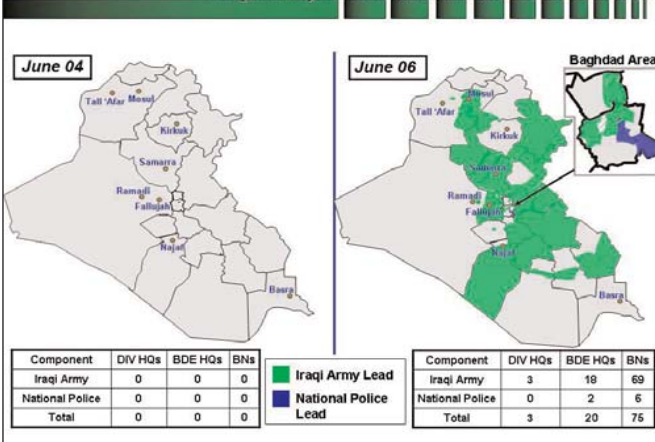
- Democratic basis for rule of law.
- In 2004, there were 175 judges. In 2006 there are more than 800.
- In 2004, 8,000 felony cases were heard. In 2005, it jumped to more than 10,000 cases.

## Growth of Iraqi Security Forces



About 90,000 trained and equipped Iraqi Security Forces in June 2004.  
 More than 265,000 trained and equipped ISF in June 2006.

## Iraqi Army Lead and National Police Lead



In June 2004, the Ministry of Interior had no ready police battalions.  
 By June 2006, 28 national police battalions were on patrol, two of which control territory.  
 In June 2004, the Iraqi Security Forces were not operational.  
 Two years later, three Iraqi Army divisions, 18 brigades and 69 battalions control territory throughout Iraq.

## Citizen Participation

In February 2005, less than 450 tips were received by Iraqi and Coalition forces.

There were 5,800 tips this April.

Size of security forces		
Iraqi Military		
Iraqi Army	2004	2006
Support Forces	43,512	105,300
Special Operations	0	9,600
Air Force	517	1,100
Navy	116	600
Total	282	800
	44,427	117,400
Iraqi Police		
Police	2004	2006
Border Enforcement	32,212	103,400
National Police	14,313	21,600
Dignitary Protection	0	22,700
Total	46,525	148,200
Grand Total	90,952	265,600

2004 unemployment: estimated at 30 - 40%  
 2006 unemployment: estimated at 28%



## Oil production in millions of barrels per day

	Crude Production	Crude Export	Diesel Production	Kerosene Production and Import	Gasoline Benzine
June 2004	2.295	1.148	16.47	4.9	22
June 2006	2.3	1.48	15.1	5.1	20

Oil export revenues in June 2004 were \$1.28 billion; in March 2006 \$2.5 billion.

## Electrical Output

Production of electricity reached a peak in June 2004, when output reached 4,300 megawatts. Since June 2004, insurgent attacks to the infrastructure crippled Iraq's ability to meet its electrical demands. Two years of improvement to the security situation and the electrical infrastructure have resulted in an average production of 4,800 megawatts - 500 megawatts more than in June 2004. Consumerism has created an increasing demand that is being delivered by a modernized transmission grid that is more stable than in 2004.

GDP	2004 actual	2006 est
Nominal GDP (USD billion)	25.5	41.7
Percentage of which non-oil GDP (%)	33	17
Real GDP Growth Rate (%)	46.5	10.4
Per Capita GDP (USD)	949	1452
Consumer Price Index	32	26

Media and Communications	June 2004	June 2006
Telephone Subscribers	1,200,000	7,400,000
Internet Subscribers	73,000	207,000
Commercial TV Stations	13	54
Commercial Radio Stations	74	114
Independent Newspapers and Magazines	150	268

## Water

In June 2004, only 5.5 million of Iraq's 25 million citizens had access to a safe and stable water supply. Iraq's cities suffered from inadequate and malfunctioning sewage systems that sometimes left streets filled with raw sewage water.

## Before



## After

Baghdad's three sewage plants, comprising 75 percent of Iraq's total sewage treatment capacity, were not treating waste for more than six years before the conflict.

In June 2004 less than one million Iraqis had access to adequate sewage treatment.

Today 5 million people benefit from improved sewer lines and water treatment plants and 8.25 million have access to potable water.

## Agriculture

- Irrigation drainage projects added 74,600 acres of farmland.
- Canal projects for irrigation added 49,000 acres of farmland.
- Strategic re-flooding projects are restoring the large areas of the 8,000 square miles of marshes
- Large-scale aerial crop spraying program applied pesticides to 333,590 acres of date palm trees and wheat and barley fields across seven provinces.

## Education

- Primary school enrollment has increased from 4.3 million in 2004 to more than 6 million 2006.
- More than 800 schools have been constructed, rebuilt, or renovated since 2004.
- Iraqi medical schools now graduate 2,250 doctors each year.

The vision of the Coalition and the Iraqi people is one of Unity, Security and Prosperity. The past two years have not been easy. Achievements have been made against the backdrop of an active terrorist insurgency.

The terrorists, though, have failed at every turn. They have failed to disrupt the democratic process, failed to stop the development of the ISF, and most importantly, they have failed to develop an alternative vision for Iraq that resonates with the Iraqi people.

***"What lies ahead, the exciting future of a fledgling democracy, is only possible because of the dedication, vision and sacrifice of literally millions of people around the world."***

Much has been accomplished, but much remains to be done. Our job will not stop until we reach our desired end-state: Iraq at peace with its neighbors and an ally in the War on Terror, with a representative government that respects human rights of all Iraqis, and security forces sufficient to maintain domestic order and to deny Iraq as a safe haven for terrorists.

The Iraqi people have capitalized on the assistance provided by the international community. Saddam's legacy of neglect and abuse has been steadily reversed, but continued support is needed to maintain progress in Iraq. What lies ahead, the exciting future of a fledgling democracy, is only possible because of the dedication, vision and sacrifice of literally millions of people around the world. A free and prosperous Iraq is in the interest of all nations, including Iraq's neighbors and the greater Middle East.

Unity, Security and Prosperity ... the vision of the future is very bright indeed.

***Gen. George W. Casey Jr.  
Multi-National Force - Iraq  
Commanding General***



# IRAQ

## Two Years of Progress

The Second Anniversary of Sovereignty



# Unity



# Security

# Prosperity